

THE WHOLE CAMPAIGN! THE WHOLE CAMPAIGN! TO ALL SUBSCRIBERS,

Which makes Every Subscription, at \$1.00 per year, and received between now and Feb. 1, 1888, expire March 11, 1888.

The Presidential Campaign has begun, and THE WEEKLY GLOBE has girded itself for another crusade in behalf of the true Democratic faith, and has set out to win victory by early, vigilant and unceasing labor. Its great achievements toward making New England a new and great Democratic stronghold is a guaranty of its fidelity to sound Democratic principles, and power to make Democratic voters all over the country. It is bound to help the Democratic party in every section to hold and perpetuate its present control of the National Government.

The Presidential Campaign
Has begun, and it is the duty of Every Democrat to begin to do all he can to help sustain and establish the Grand Democratic Principles in which he believes.

IF YOU WILL HELP THE GLOBE

Extending Its Circulation

IT WILL HELP YOU

To Make Democratic Voters

PUT SAMPLE COPIES

of THE WEEKLY GLOBE

THE HOMES OF YOUR NEIGHBORS

The Weekly Globe

FROM NOW

Until March 11, 1889,

For Only \$1.00.

TO AGENTS. Only dollar subscribers are entitled to receive THE GLOBE during the whole campaign. To all subscribers for THE WEEKLY GLOBE, with a premium, the term of subscription is one year. With the help of this generous allowance, agents ought to be able to form very large clubs immediately. Sample copies free.

TO CLUBS:

6 Copies, Now to March 11,

1889, for Only

\$5.00.

Address

THE WEEKLY GLOBE,

Boston, Mass.

SOMETHING FOR THE CHILDREN

Subscribers who live at a distance from the city find it troublesome to procure books suitable for Christmas presents to children. Bearing this in mind, we have carefully selected a book modeled upon the popular "Chatterbox," and of great interest to every child, which, by arrangement, we are enabled to offer at a merely nominal price. "Young America," has 224 pages, and contains a great number of stories, sketches, poems and pictures. The frontispiece is a colored lithograph of three beautiful children. The covers are exquisitely decorated. The type is distinct and easily readable. Every child will be delighted with it, and it really is a wonderful bargain. We will send The Weekly Globe One Year, and the book, "Young America," as above described, and free of postage, for only \$1.50. "Young America," without The Globe, will be sent free of postage for 55 cents. It will be necessary to order early to receive book in season for Christmas. Address

THE WEEKLY GLOBE,

Boston, Mass.

The Globe Clubbed with Magazines.

Read the List of magazines

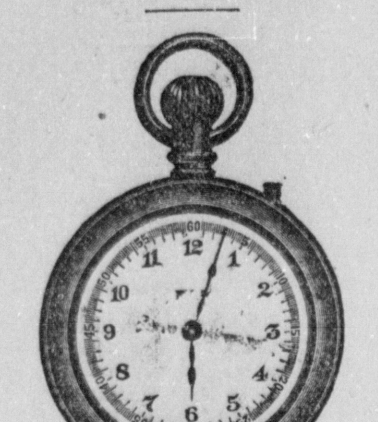
clubbed with The Weekly

Globe. Your favorite magazine

or weekly newspaper can be

had in connection with The

Globe Perfected WATCH.



Something New and Reliable.

A Watch that Will Suit Every

Man, Woman and Child.

Straight Line Lever, 4-Jewelled, Safety-

Winding Barrel, Stem-Winding and

Setting, Open Face with

Nickel Case.

After a long search we have found a

watch that is considered much better for

all purposes than the Waterbury watch.

It is made of as good material, and is as

handsome, but is constructed upon different

principles. You set the watch and wind

it much easier than you can set or wind

any of the stem-winding premium

watches. It is constructed very like the

standard watches, and is finished in every

part in the best manner. It will cost you

a little more than the common watch, but

it is worth so much more in all the

essentials of an accurate, reliable, and

easily-taken-care-of timekeeper, that the

difference in price is of no account.

THESE ARE OUR OFFERS:

This Watch and Weekly Globe

One Year \$4.50

This Watch and Weekly Globe

Two Years \$5.00

Watch to sender of Club of 12

Subscribers at \$1.00 each, and

Weekly Globe One Year to

each of the 12 Subscribers,

only \$12.00

Agents Wanted. Address

THE WEEKLY GLOBE,

Boston, Mass.

A Map of New England

AND

THE WEEKLY GLOBE

One Year for Only \$1.25.

The Globe's map of the New

England coast contains all the

cities and towns, villages, post-

offices, court houses, light-

houses, State capitals, railroads

and stations, and distances

from station to station, wagon

roads, population of counties

and towns and all the informa-

tion to make it necessary to

every New England home. It

measures four feet by four feet

Boston Weekly Globe.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 14, 1887.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

The Daily Globe—One copy, per month, 30

cents; per year, \$6.00. Postage prepaid.

The Sunday Globe—By mail, \$2.00 per year.

Postage prepaid.

The Weekly Globe—By mail, \$1.00 per year.

Postage prepaid.

The Globe Newspaper Co., Boston

245 Washington Street.

Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as second

class matter.

IMPORTANT

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

IMPORTANT

TO AGENTS.

All subscriptions at \$1 re-

ceived between now and Feb.

1, 1888, will receive The Globe

during the whole Presidential

Campaign, and Agents are here-

by authorized to promise The

Globe from now until March

11, 1889, to every \$1 sub-

scriber. The Globe each week

will present an account of Pol-

itical Doings to date that every

Working and every Voting

Democrat will need. It will give

more and better political news

than any Democratic weekly.

Push The Globe. Send a list of

names, to whom we will send

Free Sample Copies. Form a

club, and get every member of

it to help you to increase the

circulation of The Weekly

Globe in your town. Send for

Free Sample Copies. Address

The Weekly Globe, Boston,

Mass.

HURTFUL TAXES MUST GO.

One of the gratifying features of Pres-

ident CLEVELAND's message is the regard

that it shows for the permanent and sub-

stantial prosperity of the country's man-

ufactures. The President's policy in this

respect is Democratic from beginning to end.

A reduction of the taxes on the raw ma-

terial used by our manufacturers, Mr.

CLEVELAND says, "would appear to give

them a better chance in foreign markets

with the manufacturers of other countries,

who cheapen their wares by free material."

He might have left out the words, "in

foreign markets." It will give them a bet-

ter chance to hold the domestic market

also.

Take the woolen industry. The people

of this country imported in the year

ended June 30 last \$44,633,263 worth

of woolen goods. This would have been

entirely unnecessary if the home man-

ufacturers had been permitted to import

the necessary wool free of tax, or nearly so.

With a low tax, or no tax, on wool the

goods would have been manufactured by

American labor in American mills. With

highly taxed wool they had to be made

abroad. There is not the ghost of a chance

for shutting out all woolen goods directly.

It may be done for the most part, indirectly,

by giving the home manufacturers untaxed

material.

By keeping Australian and South Amer-

ican wool out of the United States the tariff

throws it into the hands of French, English

and German manufacturers. They get it

many cents a pound cheaper than they

would if American competition were not

excluded. Our tax on the material used

by our own manufacturers thus virtually

puts a club into the hands of their foreign

competitors.

The Democratic party favors such re-

forms in the system of Federal taxation as

will give American industries an oppor-

tunity for further development. It proposes

to relieve them of the burdens with which

Republican practices have loaded them

down. And while doing this it will put an

end to the extraction from the pockets of

the people of more money than the treasury

needs or knows how to use.

A MASTERLY MESSAGE.

In presidential messages there has grown

to be a fashion which one president after

another has seemed bound to follow. The

conventional usage of such occasions has

made the president for the time being a

national head bookkeeper, whose duty it

is, on the assembling of Congress, to re-

hearse for the instruction of that body the

reports of all the other assistant book-

keepers.

He was expected to tell Congress, and the

people, not only what he himself had done

and proposed to do, but also to write an

essay on each of the departments, telling

what the secretaries of State and the

navy and the interior, the postmaster

general, the attorney-general and the com-

missioner of agriculture, had respectively

done during the past year, and what they

desired to do in the year to come.

This practice has resulted in making

presidential messages of late years infor-

mally long and diffuse. President CLE-

VELAND has disregarded the conventional

usage, and has confined his message to

one topic on which Congress and the

country feel that something needs to be

said and done.

It is simply and solely a tariff-reform

and surplus-reducing message, and it is a

masterly treatment of those imperative

questions of the hour. The President

defines the financial situation with a

crystalline clearness that brings it home to every

citizen's apprehension. By June 30, 1888, it is

he says, probable that the surplus in the

treasury will be \$140,000,000, unless

something is done to prevent that un-

desirable occurrence. Then he proceeds to

a frank consideration of the momentous

question, What shall we do about it?

The President points out that the power

of the secretary of the treasury to make

the financial stringency that may at any

time arise by going into the market to

purchase bonds at a premium rests upon

meagre and doubtful authority of law. He

plants himself on the impregnable Demo-

cratic doctrine that the arbitrary interference

of the treasury with the money supply of

the people is obnoxious, and tells Congress

that if the treasury is to be entrusted with

any powers of this extraordinary kind it

should be plainly authorized so to do, and

that the powers so granted to the secretary

of the treasury should be "provided, as far

as possible, with such checks and limita-

tions as will define this official's right and

discretion and at the same time relieve

him from undue responsibility." The

proposition to deposit the surplus in

the banks throughout the country, to

be loaned to the people, is also regarded

by the President, and rightly so, as ob-

jectable.

He also expresses his disapproval

of the proposals to squander the surplus

in appropriations for purposes not nec-

essary to be made, and here, too, the

people are with him.

The President then proceeds to say

that the only rational and safe way to deal

with the surplus is to remove the cause of

its creation by cutting off taxation. "Our

present tariff laws, the vicious, ineffectual

and illogical source of unnecessary tax-

ation ought to be at once revised and

amended." This is emphatic enough for

Congress and the people to understand, and

it is as true as it is emphatic.

Taking this general proposition as his

starting point, the President indicates

bravely, but unmistakably, the lines along

which the work of tariff revision should

proceed. The internal revenue duties are,

